

at Stamford, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Aliko Candy Co., from New York, N. Y., on or about April 3, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Aliko Chocolate Pralines Liquid Filled with Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Rum, Kummel, Creme de Menthe, Flavoring, Mfgd. under Prohibition Permit N. Y. * * * For Aliko Chocolate Co., Inc., New York, N. Y."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in violation of section 7 of the act, in the case of confectionery, in that it contained vinous or spirituous liquor or compound.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Chocolate Pralines," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the packages.

On June 6, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16484. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. North American Creamery Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 23711. I. S. No. 21689-x.)

On May 28, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the North American Creamery Co., a corporation, Paynesville, Minn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about February 27, 1928, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of butter which was adulterated.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product which contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923, which the said article purported to be.

On May 28, 1929, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16485. Adulteration of fig bars. U. S. v. 17 Cases of Tru Blu fig bars. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 22461, 22462. I. S. Nos. 13239-x, 13243-x. S. No. 572.)

On February 15, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 17 cases of Tru-Blu fig bars, remaining in the original unbroken packages, in part at Pocatello, Idaho, and in part at Idaho Falls, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Tru Blu Biscuit Co., Spokane, Wash., on or about January 16, 1928, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Idaho, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Tru-Blu Fig Bars, Tru-Blu Biscuit Co., Spokane and Portland."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that the said fig bars were wormy, filthy, decomposed, and putrid.

On July 11, 1928, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16486. Adulteration and misbranding of apple jelly. U. S. v. 23 Cans of Apple Jelly. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23320. I. S. No. 02421. S. No. 1432.)

On January 11, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 cans of apple jelly, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Fairfield, Me., consigned by A. T. Bridges Co. (Inc.), Boston,

Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped from Boston, Mass., on or about September 14, 1928, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Maine, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "A. T. Bridges Co. Incorporated * * * Boston, Mass. Apple Jelly."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that pectin jelly containing added acid had been mixed and packed therewith, so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Apple Jelly," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, and for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On April 2, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16487. Adulteration of dried figs. U. S. v. 100 Cases of Dried Figs. Consent decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 23201. I. S. No. 0644. S. No. 1302.)

On November 19, 1928, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 cases of dried figs, remaining in the original packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Contadina Oil Products Corporation, from Brooklyn, N. Y., on or about October 20, 1928, and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Product of Greece M. B. New York. Basile J. Pappadeas, Exporter of Greek Products, Calamata, Greece, Order of Contadina Oil Products Co., Notify Tama Trading Co., Los Angeles, Calif."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance and contained live larvae.

On May 29, 1929, the Tama Trading Co., Los Angeles, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the destruction of the product, judgment was entered ordering that the said product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16488. Adulteration of sweet pickles. U. S. v. 36 Cases, et al., of Sweet Pickles. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 23063, 23064. I. S. Nos. 012879, 012880. S. Nos. 1120, 1157.)

On or about September 17 and September 24, 1928, respectively, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States libels praying seizure and condemnation of 171 cases of sweet pickles, remaining in the original unbroken packages, in part at Evansville, Ind., and in part at Vincennes, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Southern Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., July 27, 1928, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Indiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "Sunset Park Brand Sweet Pickles 0.1 of 1% Benzoate of Soda Contents 8 Oz." The remainder of the said article was labeled in part: "Fort Sackville Brand Sweet Pickles 0.1 of 1% Benzoate of Soda Contents 32 Ozs."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that saccharin had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for the said article, for the further reason that saccharin had been mixed with the article in such manner as to render them inferior in quality and to conceal such inferiority and for the further reason that a deleterious ingredient had been added to the article which rendered it injurious to health.